

RANGE OF THERMOMETER  
The thermometer ranged as follows at  
The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 34; 12  
M., 32; 3 P. M., 42; 6 P. M., 47; 9 P. M., 41;  
12 M., 32. Average temperature, 36.6.

VOL. 15. NO. 285.

## PRESIDENT URGES LEGISLATION

Time for Civil Govern-  
ment in Philippines.

## TAFT COMMISSION.

Gratifying Account Given of Pacifica-  
tion of Islands.

## SPOONER BILL RECOMMENDED.

Its Passage at Present Session Is  
Greatly Desired Says the Commis-  
sioner to Secure Best Result for  
Improving Conditions.  
Secretary Root Com-  
mends Report.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Presi-  
dent to-day transmitted to the Senate a  
report of the Secretary of War, inclosing  
the report of the Taft Commission (Phil-  
ippines). The President says:  
"I earnestly recommend legislation under  
which the Government of the islands  
may have authority to assist in their  
peaceful industrial development in the  
directions indicated by the Secretary of  
War."

The report is dated November 26th.  
Secretary Root, in his letter of transmittal,  
calls attention to conditions requiring  
Congressional action. He says:

"The commission gives a gratifying  
account of the progress made in the pacifi-  
cation of the islands and the gradual  
subsidence of guerrilla warfare. Informa-  
tion received subsequent to the date of  
the report confirms the favorable antici-  
pations of the commission. A personal  
letter from Judge Taft, dated December 14th, 1900, says:

"Since writing you about 3,000 insur-  
gents in Iloilo Norte have surrendered,  
and ten thousand persons, who were not  
well affected towards us in Panay, have  
taken the oath of allegiance. I have al-  
ready received two papers from native  
priests, eighteen in number, and I am  
told that there will be a great many  
other papers signed by a great many  
more native priests, tendering their al-  
legiance to the United States and prom-  
ising fidelity without mental reserve.  
The native priests are those who have  
held out longest in favor of the insurgents  
and against the Americans, and I deem  
them as of great importance. The  
army is lifting small, but hard knots  
against the insurgents everywhere. Since  
the election there has been falling off in  
the activity of the insurgents in aggres-  
sive warfare, and their sole activity has  
been displayed in avoiding the fights which  
small detachments of our troops have  
brought about."

"On the 24th of January the commission  
has a body returned the views contained  
in their report by the following dispatch  
from Manila:

"Root, Secretary of War, Wash-  
ington.—If you approve, ask transmission to  
proper Senators and representatives of  
following: Passage of Spooner bill at  
present session, thereby enabling us to  
secure result for improving conditions. Un-  
til it is passed, no purely civil govern-  
ment can be established; no public fran-  
chises of any kind and no substantial  
investment of private capital in industrial  
enterprises possible. All are needed  
as most important step in complete pacifi-  
cation. Strong federal party organized  
with definite purpose of securing civil  
government under United States and  
reasonably increasing in Manila; pro-  
gress for insubstantial, but annoying re-  
straints of military rule long before sub-  
ject can be taken up by new Congress.  
Time near at hand in my opinion, when  
disturbances existing can better be sup-  
pressed by native police, a civil govern-  
ment with army as auxiliary force  
than by continuance of complete military  
control. Power to make change should  
be put in hands of President to act  
promptly when time arrives to give  
Philippine people a civil government and  
conditions rapidly improving to point  
where a Civil Government with aid of  
army, will be more efficient to secure  
peace than military control."  
(Signed.)

## CONDITIONS IMPROVING.

"A dispatch from Judge Taft, dated  
January 24th, says:  
"Conditions rapidly improving. Rifles,  
officers and privates, are being captured  
and surrendered daily in considerable num-  
bers in North and South Luzon. Same  
conditions in Panay, where more than  
thirty-five thousand are taken the oath  
of allegiance. Insurgent forces com-  
pletely scattered, and leader Delgado  
negotiating for surrender. Work in  
Samar slowed because of insurgent bands  
long untroubled occupation of interior  
and swifter streams early in campaign  
brought the Philippines to the point  
where they offer a ready and attractive  
field for investment and enterprise;  
and to make this possible there must be  
mild laws, homestead and land laws,  
general transportation laws, banking and  
currency laws."

Continuing, Secretary Root says the  
commission's powers are ample to deal  
with the liquor traffic which he says is  
more rigidly and effectively regulated  
and kept within bounds in Manila than  
in any city of similar size in the United  
States. A strictly high license is en-  
forced, under which the native saloons  
or wine shops have been reduced from  
4,000 at the time of American occupa-  
tion to 400 at the present time, and the saloons

selling American liquors, including  
hotels and restaurants, have been re-  
duced from 250 in February, 1899, to 23  
at the present time.  
He commends the commission's report.  
He hopes that the reading of the report  
will convince Congress that the commis-  
sion is pressing forward with all practi-  
cable speed civil government in fulfill-  
ment of our duty to the Philippine Is-  
lands.

LIMITED FRANCHISE.  
The commission's report containing testi-  
mony it had taken as to the form of  
government best adapted to the islands  
and most satisfactory to the people, says:  
"The masses of the people are igno-  
rant, credulous and easily misled, and  
any government the electoral franchises  
must be much limited because the large  
majority will not, for a long time, be  
capable of intelligently exercising it."  
A great majority of the people long  
for peace, and are entirely willing to  
accept the establishment of a govern-  
ment under the supremacy of the United  
States. They are, however, restrained by  
fear from taking any action to assist  
the suppression of the insurrection, which  
has for its indispensable support a con-  
spiracy of murder. Without this, armed  
resistance to the United States authority  
would have long ago ceased."

## PRIVATE SERVICE HELD.

The Queen's Coffin Rested on a Silk  
Union Jack.  
COWLES, Jan. 25.—A private service over  
the Queen's remains was held this morn-  
ing. The coffin was placed on a crimson  
dais, in the center of the dining-room,  
and rested upon a silk Union Jack. A  
white satin pall was over the coffin, with  
the royal crown and insignia of the Order  
of the Garter embroidered upon it. In-  
stead of arms reversed, stood at the  
corners.

French Delegation.  
(By Associated Press.)  
PARIS, Jan. 25.—Vice-Admiral Benaime  
will head the French delegation at the  
funeral of Queen Victoria.

Left for England.  
(By Associated Press.)  
POITSDAM, Jan. 25.—Crown Prince Freder-  
ich Wilhelm, accompanied by Colonel  
Prinzel Witz, started for England this  
morning.

## INVADERS DO LITTLE HARM.

Kitchener Reports Unimportant Con-  
tacts With Boers.  
(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Jan. 25.—General Kitchener,  
dated Pretoria, January 24th, re-  
ports unimportant contacts with Dela-  
rey's and Basheer's commandoes, that  
a score of Boers have been captured, and  
that General Methuen has cleared Griqua-  
land Kuruman.

The invaders have done little harm in  
Cape Colony. They have not been joined  
by the inhabitants.  
Mr. Richardson protested against vot-  
ing to increase the list of officers on the  
retired list. Replying to Mr. Cannon,  
he said: "The fact is, that provisions  
were eliminated he would never vote for  
the bill. (Democratic applause.)"

Charged With Aiding Boers.  
(By Associated Press.)  
CAPE TOWN, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman  
Lotter and his son have been arrested  
and jailed at Uitenhage, charged with  
aiding the Boers. It is alleged that dynamite  
was found in Mr. Lotter's house.

## FIRST SPIKE DRIVEN.

Brunswick and Birmingham Railroad  
Began Ceremoniously  
(By Associated Press.)  
BRUNSWICK, GA., Jan. 25.—The first  
spike was driven on the new Brunswick  
and Birmingham Railroad here today, in  
the presence of three hundred delegates.  
Thirty-five counties in Georgia and Ala-  
bama were represented.

The entire right of way for the new  
road has been subscribed with \$50,000 in  
subscriptions.  
"On the 24th of January the commission  
has a body returned the views contained  
in their report by the following dispatch  
from Manila:

## A BLIZZARD ON VIRGINIA COAST

The Strike of the Coal Trimmers  
Comes to an End Without  
Disturbance.  
(Special Dispatch to The Times.)  
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Jan. 25.—A  
young blizzard, accompanied by a fierce  
gale, prevailed here from early this morn-  
ing until late this afternoon. The snow  
and wind were blinding. At a late hour  
the snow had subsided, but the wind con-  
tinues to blow at a high velocity.  
The schooner J. W. Ames blew ashore during  
the storm.

General Passon (colored) was killed  
at his home near Schoen's Dam, Elizabethtown  
City, county, late yesterday afternoon.  
According to a younger brother, Kit  
Bowman, a negro employed at the  
shipyard, the late General Passon and his  
youths were left at home, and Passon  
and Bowman quarreled, the latter whip-  
ping out a revolver and shooting Passon  
through the heart. He then made his  
escape. The weather's rain found that  
Passon came to his death by a wound  
received at the hands of Kit Bowman.  
The first ball game of the season here  
will be with the Boston National League  
team, April 12th.

The strike of the coal trimmers em-  
ployed on the Chesapeake and Ohio coal  
piers is practically at an end. In addi-  
tion to the new hands brought down a  
number of the strikers have returned to  
work at the old rate. About 380 men  
are now at work. It only requires 200 to  
operate the piers fully. There has been  
no disorder whatever in connection with  
the strike.

## THE GALE AT NORFOLK.

Incoming Steamers Report Heavy  
Weather—Trouble in the Harbor.  
(Special Dispatch to The Times.)  
NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 25.—A heavy  
snow fall during this forenoon, which  
melted as it fell, was followed by a fierce  
gale here this afternoon. The northwest  
wind blew in this harbor forty-four miles  
an hour. Four tugs were an hour tow-  
ing the big British tramp steamer Zillah  
from the Norfolk and Western elevator  
to Lambert's Point. A collision between  
her and two barges which broke loose  
from their conveying tugs was narrowly  
averted by anchoring the tramp twice  
during the voyage. Incoming steamers  
report terrific weather at sea. The wind  
at Cape Henry blew at the rate of forty-  
eight miles this afternoon. No disasters  
have occurred so far as known, although  
the news of such would cause no sur-  
prise.

The Dutch steamer Leonora, which  
came in last night reported having met  
a gale outside which strained her greatly  
and damaged her somewhat.  
Foreman of the car repairing depart-  
ment of the Seaboard Air Line W. N.  
Garrett resigned to-day.

## FILIBUSTER ON PENSION BILLS

Mr. Talbert Gave Notice  
That He Will Oppose.

## TO RETIRE FITZ LEE.

House Adopted Conference Report on  
the Army Bill.

## DEPEW'S ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

The New York Senator Made a Char-  
acteristic Speech in Favor of the  
Ship Subsidy Bill—Little  
Progress Made With In-  
dian Appropriation  
Measure.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House  
to-day adopted the conference report upon  
the army reorganization bill. The naval  
appropriation bill was finally passed to-  
day, and also seventy-seven private pen-  
sion bills.

Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina, who  
has distinguished himself in the past as  
an objector to special pension bills, but  
who has not been much in evidence this  
session, during the day announced that  
the time had come to stop the passage  
of promiscuous bills for the removal of  
charges of desertion, and that hereafter  
he did not propose to allow such bills  
to pass if he could prevent it.

The army measure, as amended by the  
Senate, provides for the retirement of  
General Shafter as a major-general, and  
Generals Wilson and Lee as brigadier-  
generals in the regular army.

Mr. Richardson protested against vot-  
ing to increase the list of officers on the  
retired list. Replying to Mr. Cannon,  
he said: "The fact is, that provisions  
were eliminated he would never vote for  
the bill. (Democratic applause.)"

## TAKEN TO TASK.

Mr. Hay (Dem.), of Virginia, resented  
indignantly Mr. Richardson's statement  
that the report would give the President  
the power to increase the army from  
\$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000, and took the minor-  
ity leader severely to task for refusing to  
join in a fight for a temporary army  
when the bill was originally before the  
House. Had the fight been made for a  
temporary army, Mr. Hay declared that  
it might have been successful.

Mr. Richardson said he had only meant  
that the effect of the adoption of the  
report would be the increase of the stand-  
ing army.

Mr. Hay explained that he had not  
favored a number of provisions offered to  
the conference, but when he had been  
voted down, it was his duty to sign the  
report.

A conference report was then adopted.  
On resuming consideration of the naval  
bill, an amendment by Mr. Cannon to  
strike out the appropriation of \$18,000 for  
new buildings at the Naval Observatory,  
in this city, was adopted after Mr. Can-  
non had made a speech opposing con-  
struction of quarters for civil employes.  
The committee then rose and Mr. Rice,  
of Virginia, moved to recommit the bill,  
with instructions to strike out the pro-  
visions for the increase of the navy (two  
battleships and two cruisers).

It was defeated 429 to 122. The bill was  
then passed.  
After passing 77 private pension bills,  
the House, at 5:30, adjourned.

## In the Senate

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Depew,  
of New York, to-day delivered in the  
Senate a characteristically forceful and  
eloquent address in the support of the  
shipping bill. Little progress was made  
with the Indian appropriation bill. All  
unobjected to private pension bills on the  
calendar were passed.

Mr. Towne, of Minnesota, offered a joint  
resolution, demanding immediate cessation  
of hostilities in the Philippines on terms  
recognizing the Philippines and conserving  
and guaranteeing the interests of the  
United States.

Mr. Towne will speak on this next Mon-  
day.

Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, was appointed to  
read Washington's farewell address in the  
Senate Washington's birthday.  
Bills were passed sending the claim of  
Warren Hall for cotton seized by the gov-  
ernment to the court of claims, and grant-  
ing to the employees of naval stations,  
the Norfolk and Western elevator, and  
yards, arsenals and gun factories  
fifteen days' leave of absence each year.

## DEPEW SPOKE.

Mr. Depew then spoke.  
"All nations are agreed," he said, "that  
their merchant marine can be built up  
only by bounties. The bounties paid last  
year by the different maritime nations  
were \$38,000,000 in round numbers, against  
\$1,000,000 in round numbers by the United  
States. German statesmen have discov-  
ered that if the Empire was to find a  
market for its growing surplus, it must  
have its own ships."  
"The building up of the industry meant  
direct employment of 200,000 men in ship-  
yards. The present measure, he said,  
was as fair a solution of the problem as  
could now be devised. He concluded:  
"With the construction of the Nicara-  
gua Canal, which will be completed with-  
in the next few years, the necessity for  
an auxiliary fleet and a merchant marine  
comes still greater. What we have to do  
is to regulate the matter of national de-  
fense in time of war, or consider it in  
the solution of our industrial problems,  
or sum up the possibilities for the Ameri-  
can farm and factory and mine, the ben-  
eficial influence of this measure becomes  
more real."

At 5:55 the Senate adjourned.

## Chinese Exclusion Law.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House  
Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day  
acted favorably on the Jenkins bill to  
regulate the entering of Chinese into this  
country and make more effective the  
present exclusion laws.

## THE REPORT ERRONEOUS.

Tax on Cosmetic and Sparkling Wines  
Not Removed.  
(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The report  
that the Senate Committee, in the amend-  
ments it suggested to the war revenue  
reduction bill, removed the tax from cos-  
metic perfumes, sparkling wine, and  
sparkling wines, is erroneous.

## CAUCUS FAILS TO NOMINATE

Five Ballots are Taken  
Without Any Result.

## WHITTLE IN LEAD,

But is Closely Pressed by Mann and  
Phlegar.

## TO CONSIDER CONVENTION BILLS

These Measures to Be Taken Up After  
Judging Nomination Is Made.  
Next Meeting Monday Night.  
Election Committees Will  
Not Be in Session To-Day.  
Proceedings in Detail

The Democratic caucus was in session  
three hours last night, and after taking  
five ballots failed to nominate a candidate  
for Judge of the Court of Appeals. An  
adjournment was taken until Monday  
night. Judge Whittle led on every bal-  
lot.

One of the most interesting features of  
the proceedings was a speech by Speaker  
Saunders, of the House of Delegates, just  
before the conference adjourned. He con-  
tended that the caucus should deal with  
the bills providing for the holding of the  
Constitutional Convention before they  
are considered by the Committees on  
Privileges and Elections. In other words,  
the Democratic members of the General  
Assembly should outline the policy and  
then let the committees work out the  
details.

While a vote was not taken upon a  
motion made by Mr. Saunders designed  
to have the conference commit itself to  
his suggestion, soon after adjournment  
it was announced that there would be no  
meeting of the caucus on Monday night.  
The caucus of the two houses to consider  
the convention bills. These measures  
will first be discussed in the caucus.

The hall of the House of Delegates,  
where the caucus was held, was crowded  
about 10 o'clock last night. The doors were  
not closed. Anybody who could get in  
was permitted to witness the proceedings.  
The galleries were well filled. Democrats,  
Republicans, Populists, Socialists, and  
people with no politics at all, were in  
the hall. The visitors sat beyond the  
railing and took possession of the seats  
of the members. Delegate Embrey had  
finally to appeal to the chair to order  
the officers to force the spectators to  
remain behind the railing.

It was a quiet session for the orators.  
Some really fine speeches were  
made. Judge Whittle held his lead  
on every ballot, but he did not have much  
of the best of feeling prevailed among the  
supporters of the various candidates.  
There were no "muckrakers" and no  
railing and took possession of the seats  
of the members. Delegate Embrey had  
finally to appeal to the chair to order  
the officers to force the spectators to  
remain behind the railing.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## The Sunday Times.

Sunday's Times will maintain the  
standard that has been set high and  
will be an unusually up-to-date, care-  
fully edited and readable newspaper.

It will contain all the news-State,  
local, general and foreign—gathered  
from far and near by the Associated  
Press and by The Times' large force  
of trained special correspondents. This  
large fund of news will be carefully  
edited and displayed in such a way as  
to make it most easily accessible for  
The Times' readers.

In its columns will be found news  
of the theatre, sporting affairs, re-  
ligious news, news of the real estate  
and industrial world, literature, art,  
the doings of society, full market re-  
ports, and mechanical events. Lead-  
ing topics of the day are discussed  
editorially, and comments of the State  
press will also be given, as well as  
unique gleanings from all of the State  
papers.

For the women there is a specially  
prepared page, attractively illustrated,  
where they will find the latest fash-  
ions in the world of fashion and other  
things interesting to the fair sex.  
Special feature stories of a local col-  
or, by means of The Times' staff,  
and able articles by writers of world-  
wide reputation add to the attractive-  
ness of this model of modern jour-  
nalism.

## Some of the Features.

Among the many attractive special  
features will be:  
Natural Aristocracy and the Artifi-  
cial Tyne, by Julius Chambers.  
The Swindler in New York Society,  
by Friedrich Knickerbocker.  
John Marshall, the Greatest Jurist  
America Ever Produced, by Colonel  
John J. McCook.  
Winning a Tonic All the Year  
Around, by Gordon-Stables, M. D., R. N.  
Author of "Health Upon Wheels."  
Leaves from the Log of a Gentleman  
Gypsy, etc.

Aaron Burr and Thomas Jefferson.  
One an Innate of the Virginia Peni-  
tentiary, the Other Its Designer.  
David B. Hill Making a Fight for  
the Political Leadership on Tilden's  
Tactics, by W. T. Manning.  
Politics and the People, by W. T. Manning.  
Will Go to the Constitutional Con-  
vention.

Big Military Mistakes in the South  
African War, and Other Interest-  
ing Live Topics Discussed in London  
by Henry W. Lacy, the celebrated  
Parliamentary Reporter.

Who Will Succeed Leo XIII. as Pope  
of Rome? by Antonio Fabiano.  
Wives Worth Less Than \$75 in Some  
Parts of the Philippines, Interesting  
Letter from Captain R. C. Croxson.  
Brief Bits of News from Our Friends  
Across the Atlantic.

Greedy, Theft and Murder, but No  
Diverse at Dawson, being an Interest-  
ing Interview with a Woman Who  
Manages a Gold Business in the  
Klondike.

Darling Heroism of British Officers  
in South Africa, being Extracts from  
a Book Just Out by a Former Rich-  
mond.

## All in The Sunday Times.

## WONDERS OF THE VICTORIA ERA

Rabbi Calisch Declares  
Reign Incomparable.

## WORLD MOURNS HER.

England's Queen Had Aroused Only  
Admiration and Affection

## AS WOMAN, WIFE AND MOTHER.

Influences for Good That Will Last  
Long After the Scepter of Sovereignty  
Has Fallen from Her  
Hands and Enshrine  
Her in Our  
Memory.

"Victoria and Her Era" was the sub-  
ject of the lecture delivered by Rabbi E.  
N. Calisch, at the Synagogue Beth Ab-  
nab, last night.

The auditorium was filled, and the  
speaker was closely followed throughout.  
The discourse was one of unusual in-  
terest.  
Dr. Calisch said: England is in mourn-  
ing, and not only England and the British  
Empire, but the civilized world. From  
every corner of the earth comes the voice  
of lamentation. England may have her  
rivals, her antagonists and bitter enemies,  
but England's Queen has aroused only  
admiration and affection, and all the  
world joins with her loyal and loving  
subjects to mourn the passing of their  
gracious and beloved sovereign. Not only  
the emblem of her far-reaching empire,  
but the banner of civilization is half-  
masted for one, of whom history may  
well say that during her long reign not  
alone did the human race make great  
advance in all that uplifts humanity, but  
that in that advance her personal in-  
fluence and example was a most potent  
factor, making for the highest and the  
best and the noblest that is in human  
life. A quiet old Jewish custom obtains  
that when one beholds royalty he should  
say the benediction, "Blessed art Thou,  
O Lord, our God, Ruler of the universe,  
who hast given of Thy glory to flesh  
and blood." Of no earthly ruler can this  
benediction have been more truly spoken  
than of her, whose mortal remains now  
lie waiting for sepulture beside the long-  
lamented and much-loved consort.

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SWAY.

The speaker then gave a graphic review  
of the great strides that had been made  
in all departments of human life during  
the reign of Queen Victoria, giving the  
names of the men who, in England, had  
distinguished themselves in science, in  
literature, in the aesthetic arts, in lit-  
erature, the drama, in the aesthetic arts,  
and in mechanic progress. He said that  
Victoria had witnessed in her life the  
completion of the Thames tunnel, the  
building of the great railroads, the great  
St. Gothard tunnel under the Alps. She  
had seen also many tremendous changes  
in the life of nations. She had seen the  
great revolution of 1848 that swept over  
Europe, the downfall of the French Em-  
pire, and the establishment of the first  
Republic, which, in turn, gave way to  
the second Empire, which again, in its  
turn, fell before the present Republic.  
She had beheld the Sovey nation, and  
the acquisition of India in her own do-  
minion; the Civil War in the United  
States; the establishment of the Republic  
of Mexico, and the realization of Bis-  
maek's dream, the united German Em-  
pire.

## NO REIGN COMPARABLE.

"There is no reign that is comparable  
to this," he continued, "when there are  
taken into consideration its length, the  
happiness of the people, the progress of  
the people, and the mighty mutations that  
have taken place, and when we remem-  
ber that the sovereign was a woman.  
There have been other female rulers, who  
have reigned many years, but none who  
can compare with the unmeasured admiration  
and love that flow at the thought and  
name of Victoria."

Dr. Calisch compared the reign and life  
of Victoria with those of Cleopatra, of  
Catherine II. of Russia, of Theresa, of  
Austria, and Elizabeth of England. He  
mentioned Cleopatra more as a foil than  
in comparison, for she was not worthy  
to be the latchet of Victoria's shoe.  
Catherine II. of Russia, was not much  
better. She was a brave, spirited and  
capable ruler, but a cruel and infamous  
woman, guilty of debasing passions and  
deep wrongs. Maria Theresa was like-  
wise a courageous and capable sovereign,  
but she was party to the partition of Po-  
land, one of the most atrocious crimes of  
history. With Elizabeth of  
England she will most readily and doubt-  
less oftenest be compared. Their reigns  
were similar, in that both were  
long, prosperous and progressive. But  
the comparison ends with the next ob-  
jective. It cannot be made subjectively.  
When we pass from the achievement  
to the person, Victoria rises as superior  
to Elizabeth as the nineteenth century  
is superior to the sixteenth. Elizabeth  
was a wise, brilliant, sagacious, accom-  
plished, energetic and capable ruler, but  
she was a better queen than woman. If  
she was not worse, she was a coquette,  
readily bestowing her smiles on favor-  
ites of high and low degree, and the  
hand of Victoria would never have sig-  
ned the death warrant of Mary Queen  
of Scots, as did that of Elizabeth, an ex-  
ecution that can hardly be condoned by  
reasons of state, when it was the fault  
of jealousy.

## NOBLE AS A WOMAN.

"Victoria," said Dr. Calisch, "is a name  
not more glorious as queen than noble  
as a woman, wife and mother. In this  
three-fold capacity she answered every  
splendid and virtuous demand. In making  
choice of him who was to share the royal  
seat, she followed not the temptations of  
ambition or the counselling of policy,  
but the dictates of the heart. And that  
union of love was sanctified in union  
measures by the glorious and powerful  
examples it set for domestic purity and  
the holiness of the hearth. She was no  
less devoted in her relation as mother  
than assiduous in her duties to the state.  
The long years of that splendid  
activity she raised a standard of domes-  
tic chastity, of maternal devotion and of  
public fidelity that has done incalculable  
good in uplifting the morals and the life  
of her people."

"The reality as only too few do, that  
great powers are not merely privileges,  
but sacred duties; that gifts are obli-

## KIDNAPPERS WILL HAVE TO HANG

Provisions of Mr. Todd's  
New Bill.

## POLITICAL GOSSIP

The Conference Committee to Meet  
on Tuesday.

## THEY WILL GET TOGETHER.

Clean Fight for the Judgeship—The  
Epps Separate Street-Car Meas-  
ure—Gossip About Promi-  
nent Public Men  
Who Are  
Here.

## JOHNSON ISLAND CEMETERY.

Bill for its Purchase and Care by the  
Federal Government.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—John  
P. Boss, the oldest employee of the Gov-  
ernment Printing Office, in Washington,  
who died yesterday morning at his resi-  
dence in this city, was a native Alex-  
andria, Va. He was born eighty-two  
years ago, and was the first person em-  
ployed as a printer in the Government  
Printing Office, after its establishment in  
1861. He learned the printing trade at  
the age of fourteen, and was for a long time  
employed in the office of Gales & Seaton,  
who were then the proprietors of the  
National Intelligencer. The deceased was  
a member of Typographical Union No.  
16, ever since its organization, and be-  
longed to several fraternal societies. He  
left a large family, and was buried this  
afternoon, a large number of Government  
Printing Office employees and other es-  
tablishing his remains to the grave.

## THREATENED TO CANE EAGAN.

Colonel McGonnagall, Who Was Once  
Tried on That Charge, Dead.

(By Associated Press.)  
ASHESVILLE, N. C., Jan. 25.—Colonel  
Andrew McGonnagall, U. S. A., retired,  
died here last night.

Colonel McGonnagall was a distinguished  
officer during the Civil War, and was con-  
nected with the quartermaster's depart-  
ment of Missouri. He was court-mar-  
tialled in 1865, on the charge of conduct  
unbecoming an officer and gentleman, for  
threatening to cane Captain Charles E.  
Eagan, who was afterward made commis-  
sary-general.

## BARON ROTHSCHILD DEAD.

The Great Financier Finished His  
Long Career.

(By Associated Press.)  
FRANKFURT, Jan. 25.—Baron Wilhelm  
von Rothschild, head of the banking firm  
of that name, died at noon to-day. He  
was 73 years old, and was head of the  
Frankfurt house of the Rothschilds for  
fifty years.

He was an uncle of the three members  
of the London house, and a grandfather  
of the largest German Government loan.  
Many members and political leaders  
have been heard to comment on the good  
feeling that has prevailed among the  
friends of the several candidates for  
Judgeship of the Supreme Court since  
the present campaign in Virginia to-